National Journal

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO 10


# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 89.—[New Series. TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1830. WHOLE NO. 269. VOL. VI.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2 50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.



## For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

230tf WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## Valuable Medicines.

### AUSTIN & BURNS,

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the doz n or single one, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ipecacuanha, | Sweet Spirit Nitre, |
| Rhubarb, | Sulphuric Ether, |
| Tartar Emetic, | Spirits Hartshorn, |
| Jalap, | Sweet Oil, |
| Calomel, | Castor Oil, |
| Laudanum, | Paregoric, |
| Antimonial Wine, | Quinine Mixture, |
| Balsam Copaiva, | Aromatic Bitters. |
| Ess. Peppermint, | |

ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders*,
SODA *do*

*Salisbury, Aug.* 24, 1829.....247tf.

## House and Lot.

I WILL sell, on advantageous terms, a House and Lot in the town of Concord, situated on Corbin street, south of the Court-House. It is convenient to business, and yet is well suited for the residence of a private family. Approved notes or negro property will be taken in payment. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. W. HAMILTON.

*Concord, N. C. Dec.* 7, 1829. 263tf

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *Trotter & Huntington* is dissolved, by mutual consent; and as one of the firm intends leaving the State the ensuing spring, they hope that those indebted will make immediate payment. Those who have claims will present them for payment.

THOS. TROTTER,
262 JNO. HUNTINGTON.

*Charlotte, Dec.* 1, 1829.

## LONG CREDIT.

D. T. Caldwell & others, ex parte. Petition for sale of Lands, for partition.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of February next, at public auction, two tracts of Land, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Thomas Houston, Joseph Flinn, Geo. Ross, Thomas Alexander, the heirs at law of James Leniouds, dec. the heirs at law of John Robinson, James Todd and others. One is the Plantation whereon the said Mr. Caldwell formerly lived, and the other adjoining it, containing in all, four hundred and twenty acres. One, two, and three years credit will be given, in equal instalments, the purchasers giving bond with approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*

*Nov.* 24, 1829. .6t268:::pr. adv. $2.50.

## State of North-Carolina,

*CABARRUS COUNTY.*

*In Equity. Fall Term*, 1829.

John Kimmons & others } Petition for sale of Real Estate of Alexander Kimmons, dec.
*vs.*
Robert Davis, Nancy & her husband, Isbella Davis & do. Jane Davis, now Jane Matthews, and her husband. } Defendants.

IT appearing, in the aforesaid case, to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendants appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there answer, plead, answer or demur, otherwise plaintiff's petition will be taken pro-confesso, and heard ex-parte, and decreed accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

3mt273:::::pr. adv. $4 50

## Administrator's Sale.

ON the 25th and 26th days of January next, at the residence of the late Joseph Wilson, I will sell all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting, in part, of 10 or 12 likely Negroes; 6 first rate Horses; Stock, Farming Utensils, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The usual securities upon purchases required. Terms of sale, 12 months credit.

At the Mecklenburg County Court, I will sell, on credit, an extensive and unusually well selected *Law and Miscellaneous Library*.

MARSHALL T. POLK, *Adm'r.*

*Dec.* 29th, 1829.—3t267

## MRS. WELBY

WOULD give notice, that the present quarter of her School will terminate on the 22d inst. and that the next session will commence on the Monday following.

Jan. 4, 1830.

## Pleasant Retreat Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in January, under the direction of the subscriber; and it is a consideration highly gratifying, that, while he has been for many years assiduously, and, in some degree, he hopes, successfully laboring to elevate the character and extend the usefulness of those Schools of which he has had charge, he has at length obtained a situation so well calculated, in every respect, for the business of Education, and the adaptation of instruction to the formation of moral habits.

The branches of education will embrace a regular course of Latin and Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying, together with all other branches usually taught in similar institutions.

The terms of tuition per session, are, $5, $7 50, and $10, according to the branches taught.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at the customary prices.

The subscriber, after the close of January, will take a few boarders, and receive in payment Corn, Wheat or Pork.

BENJAMIN B. DYE.

*Lincolnton, N. C. Dec.* 26, 1829. 3t268

## CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

*Hardware, Crockery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes*, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article ususally found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

## A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS *very low*.

## AUSTIN & BURNS.

AGENTS of the proprietors, have just received, and offer for sale, at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines, viz:

*Swaim's Panacea,*
*Rogers' Pulmonary Syrup, for colds, coughs and consumptions,*
*Anderson's Cough Drops.*

Also, French Quinine, Alcohol, English and American Paint Boxes, Magnifying Glasses, &c. &c.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1829.

## Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 5th day of July last, a boy named Eli Cuthrell, bound to me by the County Court of Rowan. He is over 17 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark, curly hair, and a rather trifling character. Whosoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive five cents reward, but no expenses paid.

ELI WARD.

Rowan county, Jan. 2, 1830.—3t268

## State of North-Carolina,

*BURKE COUNTY.*

*Superior Court of Law, September Term*, 1829.

Keziah Singleton } DIVORCE.
*vs.*
Christopher Singleton. }

ORDERED, by court, that publication be made 3 months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judment will be entered up against him.

W. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt277:::::pr. adv. $4

## State of North-Carolina,

*CABARRUS COUNTY.*

In Equity. Fall Term, 1829.

P. Barringer } *Petition for sale of land.*
*vs.*
Asa Thompson. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and then plead, answer or demur, said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and judgment accordingly.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

3mt273:::::pr. adv. $4.

## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Deeds for sale at this Office.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

### AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

*Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, *Rogers'* *Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and labouring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and pnown under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual m dicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

### *For the Salt Rheum.*

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

*Dear Sir*:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

DR. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

*Dear Sir*:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR. GEO. ROGERS.

*Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.*

Many empirical remedies for the "*Ondontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

*Salisbury, June* 20, 1829 239.

## Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having recently purchased the HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT formerly kept by Mr. Robert I. Dinkins, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he now has opened the House for the reception and entertainment of all who may feel disposed to honor him with their custom. Every effort will be used to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all. The beds and bedding are inferior to none: his table will be furnished as well as the market in the back country will afford: the bar with liquors of the best quality: attentive and trusty Ostlers will be employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

J. D. BOYD.

*Charlotte, Dec.* 10, 1829. 263tf

*N. B.* Having discontinued the mercantile busines, I shall look for prompt payment from all who are indebted to me; in fact, I cannot indulge any.

J. D. B.

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register and Columbia Telescope will insert the above advertisement 5 times, and forward their accounts for payment.

## To Travellers.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his

*House of Accommodation*,

situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North-Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honor him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina.

A. C. LABATT.

*Nov. 3d*, 1829. 82

## *Farmers' & Planters' Almanac,*

FOR

## 1830.

*Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,*

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.


## A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, from October the 1st to January 1st, 1830.

| A | J |
|---|---|
| James A. Alexander | John Johnson |
| Amos Alexander | K |
| Elizabeth Alexander | Henry K ib 2 |
| Silas Alexander | Mary Ann Kirkpatrick |
| Wm. A. Alexander | John W King |
| Thomas N. Alexander | L |
| Jeremiah Alderson | John N Lees, |
| B | A. C. Labatt |
| Rev. S. S. Burdett | William Lucky |
| John J. Blair | James Latta |
| William Burton | John Little 2 |
| James C. Brawly | Robert Lindsey |
| C | M |
| Alexander Calder | James McCulloch |
| Col. John Carter | Lawson H. McCoy |
| John Capps or 2 | Jos. McCulloch |
| James Mulwee 5 | James Moore 2 |
| James Caldwell | Wm. McKinly |
| Robt. T. Cheek | Guy Maxwell |
| George Cathy | John McCraven |
| James Cunningham | Thomas McGahee |
| John Campbell | James H. McGinn |
| D | Rev. Robt. H. Morrison |
| Isham Dunlap | N |
| Col. John Davis | Tho. A. Norment, Esq. |
| Susanna Davis | P |
| E | Martha Price |
| C. Etzminger | Simon V. Pelt |
| F | Sally Person |
| Eliza O'Farrell | Rev. Walter S. Pharr |
| William Falls | R |
| William Flinn | Robt. Riley 2 |
| G | Robt. D. Russell |
| Rev. Isaac Greer | Dr. J. Ross |
| John Gumson | John W. Rodgers |
| John Garner | William Riley |
| Dr. Jas. F. Gilmore | S |
| George W. Gage | Edward H. Stiles |
| Alex. Greer, Esq. | Robt. Senseen |
| Capt. Wm. Greer | Hugh Smith |
| H | Secretary of the 2 |
| Alex. Henderson 2 | Bible Society 5 |
| John Helloms | T |
| John Hartgrove | Lucius Tomkins |
| Miss Nancy Haugland | Amelia Tarlton |
| James Hunter 2 | Thos. Trotter |
| John Huntington | George Todd |
| Saml. T. Hutchison | B. W. Taylor |
| Saml. Howie | W |
| Jno. Hall | William Wilson |
| Alex. Halls | Joseph Wilson |
| Saml. Hyams | Francis Wilson |
| Dr. Jno. Harpholdt | Rev. S. Williamson |
| James Heath | Martha Wilson |
| Thomas Henry | John Walker, jun. |
| Dr. Saml. Henderson | |

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

*Charlotte, Jan.* 1, 1830.—3t269


## Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—69f.


## FOREIGN.

*From the London Morning Chronicle of Nov. 30.*

### POLITICAL STATE OF FRANCE.

*TO THE EDITOR.*

*Paris, Nov.* 24, 1829.

SIR,—The present ministry in France cannot last. Why do I say so? Because I desire its downfall, and am interested in its overthrow? Quite the reverse. I respect the Prince de Polignac for the consistency of his principles, the honor which has marked his public and private life, for the attachment which he has evinced to the Bourbons, and his devotedness to their cause. Faithful when nearly all were faithless, he merits the confidence of the monarch and the respect of his country. General Bourmont is a brave man—a skilful general—a well informed politician—an able leader,—and a resolute minister. He committed one great fault, and but one; but for that one fault *he will never be forgiven!* What was it? He deserted the ranks of Napoleon, and aided thereby the restoration of the reigning family! This is the offence which will never be pardoned. Thousands of other officers swore fidelity to Louis XVIII., and afterwards during the 100 days, fidelity to Napoleon; and again, after the battle of Waterloo, fidelity to the re-restored king. But all this is forgotten and forgiven, because they were forced into the ranks of Napoleon, until conquered at Waterloo. But with Bourmont it was otherwise. He received orders from the Count D'Artois, who was at Gand—he obeyed the orders he received—he deserted the camp of the Emperor, and marched with the triumphant army to the gates of Paris. It is because he assisted to restore the Bourbons that he is never to be forgiven—and never will he be, even though he should plead for pardon with tears of blood. It is not because he deserted Napoleon, but because he aided in replacing on the throne the family of Louis XVI.

But Polignac and Bourmont are the only real spirits in the new cabinet. What is Chabrol or Courviosier, or Guernon de Rauville, or D'Haussey, or even Monthel himself? La Bourdonnaye was a spirit—a bad one or a good one, as you will—but he was a spirit. The rest are worthless, not in character, or honor, or private respectability, or public intention—but worthless as active and efficient members of the last royal royalist ministry which France will ever have.

The present ministry in France cannot last! Why do I say so? Because the present ministry represents royalist and monarchical principles—and France will not have those principles any longer recognized. It is not the men, but the *principles* which the men *represent*, that are the subject of attack—and whoever is minister before France shall have declared herself a Republic, will be tormented and attacked until the place shall be vacated, and another object be presented for renewed assault and violence.

The present Ministry will be broken up before the Chambers meet, or by the Address which the Chambers will vote in answer to the speech from the throne. The Chamber of Deputies will most assuredly vote by a majority, "that this chamber has no confidence in the Ministers of the Crown." The King will either then—1st, change his Ministry: 2d, dissolve the chambers; or 3d, retain the Ministry, notwithstanding the address. But in either case the Monarchy will be brought lower, and its destruction advanced.

If the King changes his Ministers, without either dissolving the chambers or replying to the address, he must form a Chateaubriand Ministry, with perhaps Martignac and his party to back it. A Chateaubriand Ministry will be popular six months—disliked in nine months—and turned out in less than a year. A Chateaubriand Ministry must be succeeded by a Constant, Corcelles, and Laborde Ministry; and that will be the last Ministry which will ever be known in monarchical France! The council will propose to the chambers to dissolve themselves; to request the Royal Family to retire; and to establish a republic. There will be no bloodshed—no executions—no revival of the butcheries of former times; but all will be done with firmness and quietness, decision and coolness. France wills that it be so, is all we shall hear; and as it was in the year when Napoleon returned from Elba, and the Royal Family left Paris in the night, so will it be inserted in a few words in the Moniteur of the next morning. "The Princes left Paris in the night for England."

Imagine the second case—that the King will not change his ministers, but dissolve the chambers.

electors will have to proceed to elect new members for the Chamber of Deputies, and it is as certain that for every Royalist member there will be three Anti Royalist, as it is that at Royalist Bordeaux, only a few days ago, a Liberal candidate, little known, and little confided in, was returned member, although the influence of the local authorities was exerted in favour of the Royalist member—the Mayor of Bordeaux. By a dissolution of the chambers, the *Cote Droit* would lose half its present members, and the *Extreme Gauche* be doubled. I could go through every place and every name with you, and prove by indubitable facts, that such would be the certain consequence of the dissolution of the chambers. Well, then, what would be the consequence?—Why, the new Chamber of Deputies would vote the very same address to the King as the present, word for word; and the King must again dissolve the Chambers, or bow to the wishes of the populace. For, look to the third supposition, viz.—that the King will neither dissolve the chambers nor change his ministry. What then? Why then the Budget will be refused *en masse*. What then? Why the King must change his ministry, or he must levy taxes by royal ordonnances, and break the charter. What then? Why, if he changes the ministry, in that case it must be not for a Chateaubriand, but for a Constant, Corcelles, and Laborde ministry, at once; and if he does not change his ministry, but levies taxes by royal ordonnances, and breaks the charter, there will be a civil war.

Believe me, Sir, these are truisms. It is unwise for public writers to deceive themselves or others.—This is the *real* position of the present ministry—and I say it *cannot* last.

I have no sort of interest in thus speaking out the truth without fear and without shame, except the love I feel for truth, and my desire to disabuse the public mind of the numerous falsehoods coined by party men, and circulated with so much industry and activity by the press in this country as well as in Great Britain.

The question then comes, can any Royalist Ministry be found in France which shall be durable? I answer, decidedly, not unless an alliance be formed by the King of France with Foreign Powers, to support the French Monarchy by foreign troops.

The King of France could secure at once the alliance of Spain, Portugal, Naples and Sardinia; he could arrange with the Confederation of Switzerland, and then demand the assistance of Prussia. It is not improbable that Prussia would enter into that alliance for the defence of the French Monarchy; and then might France, having first formed these alliances, propose to the Court of London to lend the aid of its powerful Navy and generous purse to this object. If the Court of London listened and acceded to the request, the consent of Austria, Russia, and the Pays Bas might be relied on; and this would be rendered additionally certain from the present state of political affairs in Poland, which require all the vigilance and activity, zeal and courage, of the Emperor Nicholas. A Republic in France would be a dangerous example to the Poles and to the Austrian States in Italy. The alliance so accomplished must be a real, and not nominal one. Some seventy fours and frigates must appear in the English channel: some Dutch and Prussian troops must be stationed along the Northern frontiers; Spanish and Swiss troops on the Southern line, and Austria must evince her determination not to allow the present order of things in France to be disturbed.

In this manner the Monarchy, with its present representative institutions, may be perpetuated half a century. The French, who are averse to a civil war and bloodshed, would see there was no way of defeating the alliance except by violent means, and *possibly* the progress of years might in some measure accustom the inhabitants of this country to a Government which they at present feel most onerous, and seek by all means to overthrow. I say *possibly*, because I am by no means sure that this would be the case.

Those who speak out like honest men on the Royalist side of the question, advise that this alliance should be at once formed—that the charter should be preserved as long as the Budget is not refused; but that when that moment shall arrive, that then the power of refusing the Budget *en masse* shall no longer be vested in the Deputies, and that any resistance to that alteration in the Constitution shall be met by foreign armies appearing along the whole line of frontiers to oppose the spirit of revolt.

Those who speak out like honest men on the Republican side of the question, state that such alliance would be useless—that it is too late now to attempt to put down public opinion by the sword—that the French Monarchy must fall, and that the only question for discussion is, how soon that fall will take place. They say that they do not desire any violence or commotion; that they are sure of establishing Republicanism in France, without either, if they are left alone—that if opposed by the sword, the French army would declare for France and Republicanism, in preference to the Monarchy and foreign dictation—and that, in fine, the Polignac Administration has arrived too late to effect any permanent good for the French Monarchy.

This, then, is the real position of the Polignac ministry. If it shall attempt to exist with the present Chambers, it will be defeated. If it shall appeal to the new Chambers, it will be defeated. If it shall appeal to no Chamber, and rely on foreign troops and foreign aid, it may live out a civil war, and it may add a century of perpetuity to the French monarchy. This may be the case; but as sure as there is a God in Heaven, without this foreign aid and foreign alliance, there will not be a monarchy in seven—nay, not in six years.

The new Revolution is daily gaining ground, not in Paris alone, but in the departments; and the late acquittal of the Journal de Rouen shows that the Monarchy cannot longer count even on the support of the Courts of Justice.

I have wearied myself, and, I fear tired you; so I must defer any further observations until my third letter.

I am, your most obedient servant,

*O. P. Q.*

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*Russia.*—In an article on "European Turkey," which we find in the Quarterly Review for November, are the following remarks relating to the colossal power of Russia:

We pretend not to divine what steps the great powers of Europe may judge it necessary to be taken on the present emergency; but the aggrandizement of the Rusian dominions cannot, we should suppose, be contemplated with complacency. In casting an eye over the map of the old world, and seeing how her territories stretch from the frozen ocean to the Mediterranean, with the broad shoulder resting on Europe and Asia and her gigantic body pushing its limbs on all sides into the comparatively small chequered patches which form the several States of the two continents, the difference of their magnitude reminds us of a whale in the midst of a shoal of porpoises. When we consider that this overgrowing power is keeping up something like a million of men in arms, we confess that without a sincere and honest confederation of civilized nations, it is no chimerical apprehension that western Europe may once more be deluged by the slavish barbarians of the north. However well disposed the Emperor Nicholas may be to cultivate the arts of peace, and exercise the virtues of moderation, which, however, he appears to have failed to do with regard to Turkey, in breach even of a solemn declaration, it should be remembered that the good effects of his personal disposition are contingent on his life; and that it is impossible to say what line of conduct his autocratical successor might determine to pursue. Let Austria, in particular, look to this contingency, and endeavor to provide for it.

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The straight-forward, monotonous course of legislation upon private bills, or bills which are not of sufficient importance to awaken any public interest, was a little broken on Thursday, by the incipient proceedings on the report made by the Committee on Elections adverse to the petition of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who contests the election of Pryor Lea. Mr. Arnold is a man of some five and thirty years of age, at the utmost,—about five feet, five inches and a half in height, with a fine, open and intelligent countenance, through every feature of which a frank and restless intelligence is visible. He has an abundance of that quality of fearlessness without which he never could have stood forth as a political David, and challenged, as he has done, the gigantic spirit of Jacksonism which has devoured all the judgment and sagacity of the state of Tennessee. He considers himself called upon to advocate the rights and the opinions of a sturdy band of the citizens of Tennessee, who have been hitherto depressed and oppressed, deprived of the privileges of freemen, and only allowed to exercise them at the risk of personal insult and political proscription; and if any correct opinion can be formed from his commencement on Thursday, he will cause a considerable excitement both in and out of the Hall of Representatives, before he leaves the city, or takes the seat now occupied by Mr. Lea, as the case may be. I understand that he considers that the Committee have treated him unfairly, and have shewn a disposition to give a preference to Mr. Lea, to the prejudice of himself. All the Tennessee delegation he looks upon as a hostile phalanx, knit together to oppose, brow-beat, and put him down, by every means which can be used; but he is determined to ride over them rough-shod, and to rout them, horse, foot and dragoons; if not in the opinion of a majority of the House, certainly in that of the 5,000 freeholders of Tennessee, whom he represents, and by whom he has been commissioned to try the question whether these votes are to be partially annulled by the strength of political management, which they contend that the Jackson party, having the Ligislature of the State, and consequently all the officers of election, on their side, are able to bring into the field against any individual who has sufficient boldness to resist them.

The nominations have not yet been sent into the Senate; nor, as far as appearances would strike the eye of a superficial observer, are there any indications of any change in parties. But men who look beyond the surface of countenance, and who are not to be deceived by a smile and courteous phraseology, discover enough to assure them that the present appearance of harmony is altogether deceptive. The studied courtesy towards each other which marks the conduct of the Calhoun and Van Buren parties, may deceive a few; but to all observing men, it carries its true character. Ever since the commencement of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency, the line of separation has assumed a more distinct character. The previous division of the Cabinet has extended itself to the partizans out of the Cabinet, and the total division of the two parties throughout the Union, may be a simultaneous operation, about the time when the summer months commence. That the ground may be broken in the discussions on the nominations is rather possible, than probable, unless the sending in of the nominations should be delayed until the close of the session. Should they be submitted at an earlier period, our most intelligent politicians are of the opinion that the friends of Mr. Calhoun may deem it politic to act with the Jackson party. It is not likely, however, that the nominations will be sent in until the Virginia Senators shall arrive; and, from present appearances, unless an explosion should take place, they will not be absolved from the paramount obligation of attending their duties in Convention before the middle of the present month.

*N. Y. Spectator.*

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*Melancholy Shipwreck.*—The schooner William Dawson, Clark, of New-York, from Richmond, bound to Pensacola, Florida, (we learn from the Charleston Courier,) was driven by a violent tempest on the reef of Coterney Key, Island of Abaco, on the 7th December. She struck the rock at 2 o'clock, A. M. and went to pieces in three minutes. The passengers on board were Dr. Patrick Cullen of Richmond, Mr. Thomas Cooksey of said city, and a female servant. The crew consisted of the captain, mate, steward and three seamen. Mr. Cooksey, servant and mate, were washed from the wreck and perished: the survivors, after clinging to fragments of the wreck for five hours, during which period they suffered every thing but death, were rescued from their perilous situation, by the humane exertions of Mr. Albert Sanders of Abaco, who used every means that humanity and intrepidity could suggest, to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow-men—he took the survivors to his house and administered to them all the comforts their deplorable situation required—of those lost, the body of Mr Cooksey alone was found and decently interred.

Dr. Cullen, one of the survivors, passed through this place on Sunday evening last on his return to Richmond, and we understand fully confirms the above particulars. Mr. Cooksey, unfortunately lost, was formerly bar-keeper to Mr. Niblo, and well known in Petersburg.

*Pet. Int.*

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On the night of the 23d ult. in this county, John Hill went to the House of Wm. S. Powell, for the purpose, it appears, of chastising a negro slave, placed in the possession of P. and claimed by both parties. Some angry words having passed between them, Powell retired into his house and in a few minutes returning with his gun, discharged its contents in the body of Hill, who was engaged at the time in securing the negro—Hill died instantly, not having one moment's warning of his fate. Powell made no attempt to escape, and has been committed to the Jail of this county to await his trial at the Superior Court in April next.

*Halifax Minerva.*

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*Accidents.*—We regret to state, that Gen. *Bridger J. Montgomery*, the Senator from Hertford, had his leg very badly fractured on Friday morning last, in the attempt to escape from his Gig by jumping out, the Horse having run away. The fracture has been reduced, and the General is comfortable, though it will probably be some weeks before he can stir.

*Register.*

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The trial of Judge Williams has resulted in his acquittal. His enemies and persecutors, baffled in their iniquitous attempt to ruin him because he would not bow down and worship their Juggernaut, are astounded at the defeat of their malicious machinations. A Mr. Turney, who moved the impeachment, & who is said to have been heir expectant to the Judgeship which he hoped to render vacant by the condemnation of Judge W. abuses the Senators who voted for his acquital "like a very drab." He says that if Judge Williams had been a Jacksonian, nothing could have saved him! Fudge! If he had been a Jacksonian, no crack brained or envious aspirant to the Judge's office would have been foolhardy enough to have arraigned him on such flimsy pretexts. The Nashville Banner says, "the Judge proved from the most respectable sources, a general character of which any man might well be proud. The strongest and most emphatic expressions of confidence in his integrity, independence and purity of intention, were uttered by a host of witnesses." "Several who had been acquainted with him from 20 to 30 years, said he was as honest a man as they ever knew. Some thought him remarkable for unbending, sterling integrity, firmness and impartiality."—The resut of this serio-ludicro affair, if it has not exalted the character of Tennessee, has at least preserved it from a foul and indelible stain.

*Virginian.*

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*East Room.*—Our readers have doubtless read the glowing description given of the furniture of the celebrated '*East Room.*' Our bewildered faculties have hardly yet recovered from the effect produced by the gorgeous splendour and royal magnificence of the picture, which rivals the princely saloons of the potentates of Europe—and reminds us of the fairy scenes in the Arabian Nights. Lest our readers should suppose we aught exaggerate, we copy the account given by the official, the Telegraph:

"The paper is of a fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed—each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 53, is framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of rich ten light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is *entirely new*; the color of the glass and cutting perhaps exceed any thing of the kind *ever seen*. A small, bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier, is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt astral lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables—each table having a lamp and a pair of French China vases with flowers and shades agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of a blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded Eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars, and over the semicircle of the door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are 24 gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponding with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin."

Many of our readers will remember, that during the late Presidential contest, it was asserted, with a view to political effect, that Mr. Adams had squandered the *people's money* on princely decorations for this very room, though it is a fact, that during the four years of his administration, not one cent was expended on it. We were told "that the amount expended upon the decorations of this single room, to gratify the taste and luxury of *one man*, would furnish houses for 500 poor families." The consistent Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, started this falsehood, without a shadow of foundation, for we have never had a President more regardless of ostentatious display, and of such republican simplicity of manners, as Mr. Adams. Mr. Ritchie saw the opening for political effect, and he improved it; and, for weeks, he whined like a sick lap-dog, over the increasing aristocracy and extravagance of the age. The days of primitive Republicanism were numbered—pure democracy was departing from among us, &c. all which, groan for groan, was echoed by every kennel press in the country. Now, when the room is actually furnished in as extravagant and costly a style as the taste and luxury of the age will admit, we hear not a word from these '*pure democrats*' about "gratifying the taste and luxury of *one man*, at an expense that would furnish houses for 500 poor families"—they are all silent—where hide ye now your diminished heads? a fig for such democracy—it is the democracy of hirelings, who, with the obsequiousness of slaves, obey the nod of their master, and applaud what, the moment before, they condemned. We must also remark on the miserable prevarication resorted to by the Telegraph, to deceive the people as to the actual cost of the *Room*. It states "the cost is less than $9,500, independent of the mantel and papering, which are paid out of another fund." What other fund? and if it is, is it not expended on the room? Now, the papering, and four mantels, which, we are told, are 'just placed in the room,' of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts, are among the most expensive decorations of the room, and add several thousands to its actual cost; yet this is all kept in the dark, and people are gulled into a belief that the cost is $9,500, and not the full amount expended in finishing the Room, whether it comes out of this fund or that fund.

*Northern Spectator.*

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MINISTER TO PERU.

From the Kaskaskia Western Democrat, a Jackson paper.

It appears from the Washington papers that E. G. West, of Edwardsville, has received the appointment of Minister to Peru. We do not consider this appointment flattering to our State, for we are bold to say a worse selection could scarcely have been made. The appointed is hardly known out of the limits of his own country; and in it, at the last election, though it was for *Jackson*, he was beaten for the Legislature by an Adams man. He is not considered, where he is best known, deserving of public confidence, nor has his conduct been such as to gain it. He is a bankrupt in property, a defaulter to the State—squandered the fortune of his wife's children, and sneaked out of the State in such a clandestine manner, that *attachments were levied on his property as an absconding debtor*. He is an obscure individual, with the most common English education, and who has never read, in all his life, one page of national law, nor is he versed at all in the laws of his own country. And to crown all, his friends do not deny that he went off with $1840 of the public money. Such was his conduct in leaving the State, that his securities felt themselves compelled to take the office of Receiver under their charge.

This is the man that is selected to represent our Government at the Court of Peru! His friends here say that the appointment was obtained for him by Mr. Eckford, of New York, who has large claims against the Peruvian Government, and wanted an agent there to attend to them; and being introduced to Mr. West by an old Spaniard, who knew West in Teneriffe, and learning he was acquainted with the Spanish language, interested himself to procure him the appointment of Minister.

And has it come to this, that to collect the private claims of a private individual, this nation is to send out a Minister—and such a Minister as *Emanuel G. West?* whose only recommendations are, that he understands Spanish, is of pleasing manners and genteel address, but totally deficient in every other qualification necessary to make an able representative of this great nation. The nation will not bear it—it is a disgrace to us, and we will be degraded by it, in the eyes of foreign powers.

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The Legislature of Tennessee some three or four years ago, in honor of "Honest" Geo. Kremer, of "cry aloud and spare not" memory, endowed an academy in Bledsoe county, and gave it the classical name of "Kremer Academy." The Legislature of that State, now in Session, passed a bill, on the 1st inst. to change the name from *Kremer* to *Jefferson*. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Honest George, four years ago, was the Lion of the day—the observed of all observers—now, "none so poor as to do him reverence."

*Delaware Journal.*

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*Curious Fact in Natural History.*—The large snails which are found in gardens and woods, discharge a whitish substance, with a slimy and gelatinous appearance, which has been known to cement two pieces of flint so strongly as to bear dashing on the pavement without the junction being disturbed, although the the flint broke into fractures by fresh fractures.

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The President's House was, according to custom, opened on New Year's Day for the reception of all those who, either in obedience to love or fear, might be led to offer their congratulations. We understand that there was a large number of strangers present, although a less proportion of ladies than is usual, or than might have been expected, considering the fineness of the day. The East Room was thrown open with its new furniture, as if in contempt of the chaste and republican taste of the Honorable Senator, to whom the authorship of the celebrated East Room letter is attributed; and who, if shocked, paralyzed and horrified by the splendour of its garniture when only a few broken chairs and sofa frames constituted its sole embellishments, must have been placed on a rack where he suffered more excruciating torments than the ingenuity of the Inquisition ever devised, when he saw those broken implements supplanted by a splendid carpet, expensive lounges, marble circular tables, bronzed lamps, and spacious mirrors casting back in every direction the duplicate of his pale and agonized phiz. He must have been as marvellous a phenomenon as Nick Bottom with his metamorphosed head, and we could almost wish to have been there to whisper—"Bless thee, Bottom! bless thee! thou art translated."

*Nat. Journal.*

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A London paper declares, that nothing can equal the disgraceful state of dilapidation, filth, and mutilation of the cloisters, and much of the interior of Westminster Abbey.

In Sudbury, England, the daughter of Sir L. McLean, M. D. was recently severly burnt by one of her *bishop sleeves* taking fire as she passed her arm within three feet of a candle.

# The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1830.


☞As many persons have attributed the authorship of the piece, signed "*An Admirer of Cooke,*" to Doct. P. C. CALDWELL, we are requested to state, and we do so unequivocally, that he is not the author.

The Examination of Mrs. WILLEY's School took place on Thursday evening last. The young ladies and misses, we learn,—for we were necessarily absent,—acquitted themselves in a manner equally creditable to themselves, and to the talents and skill of their accomplished Instructress. The arrangements were peculiarly tasteful and elegant.

*VIRGINIA CONVENTION.*

The Constitution, as amended, was adopted by the Convention, on the 15th instant, by a majority of 15—most of the western members voting against it. "Thus," says the Whig, "have the labors of the Convention closed, if not to the satisfaction of all, yet far more auspiciously, than at one time there was reason to expect. Their work, if not perfect,—and for our own part, we think it extremely defective in some particulars,—is, doubtless, a vast improvement on the old constitution; placing, as it does, the government in the hands of a majority of the citizens; providing for the responsibility of the judiciary; pruning away the superfluity of the Executive Council; and securing an annual saving in the expenses of the government, moderately computed at $50,000. Between that and the old constitution, *caeteris paribus*, few, we believe, would hesitate to prefer the new; and we anticipate its adoption by a great and overwhelming, and of course, not a merely sectional majority of the people." The constitution is to be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to the voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, at the next April election.

*Internal Improvement.*—From the report of the Register of the Treasury we learn, that since the adoption of the constitution, the General Government has expended, in cash, $3,241,074, for the construction of roads and canals in the different States and Territories; and that for the same purpose, and for the promotion of education, 7,799,438 acres of the public lands have been granted, worth, at the minimum price, $9,759,504—making, in the aggregate, $13,000,578. Of this expenditure for national objects, North-Carolina has received but a trifle; and does any one ask the reason? It is the injudicious opposition of our public men to Internal Improvement by the National Government, after the principle has been settled, by its being sanctioned, we may say, by every Congress, from the adoption of the constitution to the present time. To these repeated decisions of the National Legislature, a majority of the people of this Union have, time after time, set the seal of their approbation—they have given us their construction of the constitution—and if wrong, can the minority reverse it? Certainly not. Be it wrong or right, we have every reason to believe it will be persevered in; is it wise, then,—we put the question to the sober sense of the people.—is it wise in us to refuse all participation in the benefits to be derived from appropriations by the General Government to the construction of roads and canals in the different States, merely because we differ in *opinion* with the *majority?* But it may be answered by the opponents of this system, that they stand upon *principle*:—some of them doubtless do; but we have seen, in relation to this subject, so many and such strange mutations of *principles* within a few years, that we place very little confidence in them, when introduced to justify our refusal to accept any aid from the General Government, to improve the internal condition of our State. Those *principles*, as they are termed, are one thing to-day, and another to-morrow; they hang so loosely, that they may be made to suit any change or circumstance; at one time justifying the most extravagant appropriations for the construction of roads and other public works, for Yellow Stone expeditions, &c. &c. and at another, condemning, in toto, appropriations even for feasible and useful purposes. Such *principles* as these may do very well for a mere *politician*, whose every action is regulated by self-interest, and looks to his own political advancement; but they are by no means calculated to subserve the interests of the *people*, and to promote the permanent welfare of the country.

The people of this State have thought too little on this subject;—instead of acting themselves, they have permitted others to act for them. They have seen Congress, year after year, granting large sums of money to other States for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement, while they received nothing—and to make them easy under this state of things, those who manage their affairs tell them, that they are contending for *principle*. A poor consolation, indeed, for being deprived of all the benefits accruing from a *settled principle* and the *settled policy* of the Government. It is time for the people to examine this subject for themselves—to discard prejudice and sectional feelings, and investigate it as carefully and impartially as an individual would a matter vitally important to his private interest: if they would do this, we cannot doubt as to the result. Doubts as to the constitutionality of governmental appropriations for Internal Improvement might, possibly, still remain; but as the majority, equally capable of judging, and doubtless equally sincere in the judgment which they have formed, have none, they would perceive the wisdom as well as the expediency, of waving their scruples and participating in the advantages of a policy which has become settled and permanent. The election of Gen. Jackson has not subverted, and the election of no man will subvert it; it is the fixed policy of the government, and will be adhered to, whether we participate or refuse to participate in the fruits of it.

In connection with this subject, we might mention, that at an unusually large meeting recently held in Charleston, S. C. it was resolved, with hardly a dissenting voice, to petition Congress to take Stock in their Rail Road Company; and this, too, in despite of the annual manifesto of their legislature against all such investitures of the public moneys by the General Government. The people of Charleston have acted, as the people of this State would act, were they only to give the subject a fair investigation.

*Congress.*—The House of Representatives, for some time past, have been principally engaged in discussing a proposition to divide the nett revenue, arising from the sales of the public lands, among the several States; and in considering the petition of Thomas D. Arnold, of Tennessee, contesting the right of Pryor Lea to his seat in Congress. On the 13th instant, the House disposed of the latter subject, by affirming the legality of Mr. Lea's election. The project relative to the public lands, was still under discussion; but there is no probability, we imagine, of its succeeding at this time, whatever success it may meet with hereafter.

*Bank of the State of Tennessee.*—The Cashier of this Bank, at Nashville, has been dismissed by the Legislature, and by the last accounts, was in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. He had permitted individuals to draw who had no deposites, and he refused to give up his private journal, which contains the accounts of the persons whom he had permitted to draw. The deficiency is about $50,000; but his securities are said to be amply sufficient. The friends of the Cashier profess the utmost confidence in his honesty; and well may they make him this poor recompense for the sacrifice of himself to serve them.

The *Christian Almanac*, we perceive from a notice in the Charleston Observer, contains this year *predictions relative to the weather*. It argues little for the march of intellect in this country, that an Almanac without *weather predictions*, which are worthless, and often, to those who rely on them, injurious, was *unsaleable*.

*John Floyd* has been elected Governor of Virginia, for the current year.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

| | *Spring.* | *Autumn.* |
|---|---|---|
| Edenton, | Judge Norwood, | Judge Strange, |
| Newbern, | Mangum, | Donnell, |
| Raleigh, | Martin, | Daniel, |
| Hillsborough, | Strange, | Norwood, |
| Wilmington, | Donnell, | Martin, |
| Morganton, | Daniel. | Mangum. |

THE UNDECISIVE CHARACTER.

The disposition of man becomes more firm, his opinions more determined and correct, when urged by the tumults of life, he reflects, in the quietude of his heart, on his own nature and the manner of the world. The constitution of a versatile and undecided character proceeds entirely from that intellectual weakness which prevents the mind from thinking for itself. Such characters consult upon every occasion the ORACLE of public opinion, so infallible in their ideas, before they know what they ought to think, or in what manner their judgment should be formed, or their conduct regulated.

Weak minds always conceive it most safe to adopt the sentiment of the *multitude.*—They never venture an *opinion* upon any subject, until the *majority* have decided. These decisions, whether upon men or things, they implicitly follow, without giving themselves the trouble to inquire who is right, or on which side the truth lies.

## Married,

In Lincolnton, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. *P. J. Sparrer*, Mr. *Eli Hoyl*, merchant, at Hoylsville, to Miss *Cynthia S. Ramsour*, daughter of David Ramsour, Esq. of Lincolnton.


## Greensborough Patriot.

PROSPECTUS.

THE *GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT*, is devoted to the collection and dissemination of facts and arguments in favour of public education, the encouragement of manufactures in the southern states, a general improvement in the condition of our coloured population, a change in the policy of our banking institutions, and a total overthrow of that system of electioneering which has disgraced the character of our country. It will be our steady aim to collect and condense all the foreign and domestic news, of a moral, political, religious or miscellaneous character, that may be interesting to a reading community. In short—our paper shall be, in the broadest and most unqualified sense of the term, *a friend of the people*, and an unwavering defender of their rights. The great mass of our labouring population constitutes the "bone and sinew" of the land.—Our labours are devoted to their interest—to them we look for help in time of need.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

CONDITIONS.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT, Is printed and published every Saturday morning, on a large super-royal sheet, at two dollars per annum payable within three months from the date of the first number, or three dollars after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months, by paying for the numbers received according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the eleventh *gratis*. An allowance of ten per cent. will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers, and warranting their solvency, or remitting the cash.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding twelve lines, neatly inserted three times for one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

☞By way of encouragement to those who are willing to lend us a helping hand, we will give the following premiums: For the greatest number of subscribers, (provided that number shall exceed twenty,) furnished at our office, on or before the twenty third day of May next, $5.00 in cash, and the Patriot for life, or during the continuance of our establishment—For the second greatest, (provided it exceed fifteen,) the Patriot during its publication—For the third greatest (provided it exceed ten,) the Patriot for three years—For the fourth greatest (provided it exceed five,) the Patriot for one year—And for all under the four greatest, an allowance of ten per cent. will be made.

N. B. The above premiums will not be awarded until the payment of the subscription money is rendered sufficiently certain.

☞Those who may undertake to furnish subscribers will find it to their advantage to forward names as soon as they may be collected; because 12 subscribers sent in by the 23d of April, will count 13 on the 23d of May—3 subscribers furnished on the 23d of January, will count 4 on the 23d of May—or 24 subscribers on the 23d of January, will count 32 on the 23d of May—and in the same proportion for a greater or less number for a longer or shorter time.—3t271


## LAND for SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, will be sold, for cash, or negotiable paper, at Beard's Bridge, on the on the 13th Feb. next, Yadkin, all the plantation adjoining the Bridge on the north side of the river, containing three hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less. Also, the interest of Moses A. Locke in said Bridge Stock, being one-third in fee and one-third for life.

*ALSO*, for cash or negotiable paper, on the 15th day of February, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the House and Lots in town, on which Moses A. Locke now lives, reserving to the occupants the right of removing from the garden such shrubs and plants as they may choose.

SAM. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

*January 8th*, 1830.—6t272

## Removal.

WILLIAM SMITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the CORNER STORE, lately occupied by Mr. Norment, where he will continue to keep an extensive and well selected assortment of

GOODS,

which he will sell at the usual low prices for cash.

t281 WM SMITH.

A small Tin Box was taken out of my store, containing type for the use of the Post-Office; and as they can be of no use to any person but myself, if any one will return the box and type, I will pay three Dollars.

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust and other conveyances, executed to me by James McKnight, of Statesville, Iredell county, to secure the payment of certain moneys therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 19th of February next, (court week) the following property, viz:—The

*TAVERN HOUSE AND LOT,*

now occupied by said M'Knight as a tavern, and four other lots, among which is the white house lot; *ALSO*, a tract of land on Buffalo Shoal Creek, containing two hundred and eighty nine acres, known by the name of the Broad Meadow Plantation; *also*, a tract of land on Back Creek, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres, joining the lands of Jos. Davidson, Robt. Leonard and others; also, a tract containing seventeen and a half acres, joining the lands of John Stephenson and others; also, four likely NEGROES, and all the household and kitchen furniture, of every description, and all the Stock on hand. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase, need apprehend nothing from defect of title, as I will make the titles good.

RICHARD ALLISON, *Trustee.*

*Jan.* 19, 1830. 4t272

*N. B.* As I have been unfortunate and am compelled to sell my property, to pay my debts, and having made Mr. Allison my trustee, to sell all my property, I wish my creditors to attend to the sale, which will certainly take place on the above day, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

JAMES McKNIGHT.

## Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of purchasing about *Fifty NEGROES*, of various descriptions; for which he will pay liberal prices in CASH. Those persons having such property to dispose of, would do well to make application to the subscriber in person, or by letter, at Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. within four weeks, at farthest, as he will not remain any longer in this part of the country.

JOSIAH HUIE.

Salisbury, Jan. 23, 1830. 3t271

## Iredell County BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society will be held at Fourth Creek Church, in Statesville, on Wednesday, 17th of February. The Rev. R. H. Morrison, of Mecklenburg, is expected to deliver a discourse on the occasion. A general and punctual attendance of members and friends is respectfully requested. Exercises to commence at 12 o'clock.

DANIEL GOULD, *President of I. B. Society.*

*Raleigh, Jan.* 16, 1830. 3t271

## Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the first day of February next, under the direction of the last will and testament of Daniel Gallant, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the following negroes:—

*CÆSAR*, a valuable Black Smith;
*GENERAL*,
*BEN*,
*MINIRVA*, and
*ISABELLA*.

Bond, with two approved securities, will be required.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, *Ex'r.*

*Jan.* 13, 1830. 2t269

## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincolnton, N. C. on the first day of January, 1830.

A
Jacob Anderholt
Moseay Abernathy
Henry Asbury
John Abernathy
B
Thomas Badget 2
Richard T. Brumby 4
Robt. Brumby
James C. Baird
John Berry
Absalom Brown
Riley Bane
C
Elkanah P. Coulter
John Cobb
William Collins
Henry Carpenter
William D. Cathey
D
William Duncan
Joseph Dameron
E
Jeremiah Eldeas
Abraham Earhart 2
Christopher Eaker
F
James Falls
Philip Frye
H
Andrew Hetston
Philip Henn
John Hoyl
Mason Harwell
Delilah Herman
John Harris
William Harper
James A. Henderson
L
Edward Lewis
Spencer Leatherwood
Isaac Lowe
M
James McComb
William S. Martin
Thomas A. Meera
Marmaduke Maples
John Miers
Andrew G. Mays
Samuel Martin
William W. Morris
N
John Nolin
R
John Richards
Judah Rabb
David Ramsour (Tanner) 2
Michael Ryanheart
S
John Smith
Peter Sain
Sheriff of Lincoln county 2
David Shuford
Malinda Smoyer
Eli Smoyer
T
Richard Tallent
Archibald Thompson
Catharine Thromesby
V
James Vandike
W
Sarah Woods
John Walick
David Wilfong
George Wacaster
John White
James Wilson
Z
David Zimerman

Joseph E. Bell, *Pm.*
Law. Henderson, *Sec'y*
C. E. Reinhardt, *Treas* of the Bible Society of Lincolnton, N. C.

C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

3t269

## THE MARKETS.

*Fayetteville Market, Jan.* 14.

Cotton, 7½ a 8.50, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 6 a 7½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 40 a 45; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 7½; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 7 50a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 22½ a 26; sugar, common, 9½, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 00 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 00 a 26½; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes par to ¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

*Charleston Market, Jan.* 9.

Cotton, 9 a 9½; flour, 5¼ a 5½; corn, 38 a 40; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 28; tobacco, 3½ a 4½; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 38 a 00 W. Island, 45; sugar, Mucovado, 9 St. Croix and Jamaica, 9 a 10 New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15, inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

*Wilmington, January* 13.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100 lbs 2.50 a 2 75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 4 a 5¼, coffee 12 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

*Newbern, January* 16....Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 6¼, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

*New York, Jan.* 12.

Cotton 9 a 10¼, coffee Rio 11 a 12¼, Java, 14½ a 15, flour 5, 87 wheat 1 10 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7½, St. Croix 8¼ a 9½, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 33 a 38

*Richmond, Jan.* 16. Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality, corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25a 5 75, wheat 95a100, apple brandy, 38 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25 ..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2....Georgia do. 2½ a 3


## Piano Forte for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, on consignment, direct from the Manufacturer, an elegant fine toned PIANO FORTE, with extra additional Keys, and Harp Stop, made by L. Rickets, Baltimore.

Mr. Ricket wishes to keep up a supply of Piano Fortes here. Those who wish to purchase an instrument different in value from the one now on hand, can be supplied in a short time. JOHN IRWIN,

*Charlotte, Jan.* 1, 1830.—6t272

## PAY UP!

ALL persons indebted to KYLES & MEENAN are earnestly called upon to pay their respective dues on or before February Court, after which period they will *close their Books*. Persons having claims against us, will please present them for payment.

6t272 KYLES & MEENAN.

## The Richest Land in Rowan, FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, I will sell, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 15th of February next, being the Monday of Rowan County Court, on accommodating credit, the tract of land known by the name of Kelly's Jersey Place. The tract contains eight hundred and fourteen acres; is bounded on the south by the Yadkin river, and is the very centre and most fertile tract in the Jersey settlement—a section of the county that, for productiveness in cotton, grain, &c. has an admitted preference to any land in the State. The plantation is in good repair, with suitable buildings, about 250 acres cleared, the balance well timbered, and more than 100 acres first rate bottom land. Any person wishing to look at the land, in my absence, may call upon A. J. Kelly or Giles Pearson.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, *Trustee.*

*January* 15, 1830.—3t270

## GOLD MINES, *Lands, Negroes, &c.*

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps GOLD MINE, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water power for mining operations.

*ALSO*, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises, or inquire of Robert L. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

W. M. BOSTWICK.

*Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Jan.* 15, 1830. 6t73

## Catawba Springs

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order; prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the conditions, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

*Beatties Ford, Lincoln co'y, Dec.* 7, 1829..262

☞The Raleigh Register will please give the above six insertions, and forward the account to the subscriber in Charlotte. C. J.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## POETRY.

*From the Norwich Spectator.*

### "NOW-A-DAYS."

Alas! how every thing has changed,
Since I was sweet sixteen;
When all the girls wore homespun frocks,
And aprons nice and clean:
With bonnets made of braided straw,
That tied beneath the chin,
And shawls laid neatly on the neck,
And fastened with a pin.

But now-a-days the ladies wear
French gloves and leghorn hats,
That take up half a yard of sky,
In coal-hod shape, or flats;
With gowns that do not fall as low,
As such things ought to fall,
With waists that you migh break in two,
They are so very small.

I recollect the time, when I
Rode father's horse to mill,
Across the meadow, rocky field,
And up and down the hill.
And when our folks were out at work,
As true as I'm a sinner,
I jump'd upon a horse, bare-back,
And carried them their dinner.

Dear me! young ladies now-a-days
Would almost faint away,
To think of riding out alone,
In wagon, chaise, or sleigh;
And as for giving "pa" his meals,
Or helping "ma" to bake,
Oh saints! 'twould spoil their lily hands,
Though "sometimes they make cake."

When winter came, and maidens' hearts
Began to beat and flutter,
Each beau, would take his sweet-heart out,
Sleigh-riding, in a cutter;
Or if the storm was bleak and cold,
The girls and beaux together
Would meet and have most glorious fun,
And never mind the weather.

But now, indeed, it grieves me much
The circumstance to mention,
However kind a young man's heart,
And honest his intention:
He ne'er can ask a girl to ride;
But such a war is waged!
And if he sees her once a week,
Why surely, "they're engaged!"

I never thought that I should try
My hand at making rhymes,
But 'tis the way to reprobate
The present evil times;
For should I preach morality,
In common, sober prose,
They'd say 'twas older than the hills,
Or else turn up their nose.

I've almost lived my fourscore years;
I've got a host of neices,
And have to fix their trumpery,
So can't write more such pieces;
But oh! it makes me almost cry—
I don't know what to do,
When now-a-days, I think upon
What folks are coming to!

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### A MODERN BLUE BEARD.

We give below—says the *Mercantile Advertiser*—one of the most extraordinary accounts of the manner in which a *fond* husband contrived, in Paris, to amuse himself, with his *wives*, (for he *tickled two to death*) that has ever fallen under our notice. Those who have had the experiment of tickling their feet tried upon them, can easily imagine the refinement of that torture which a person must endure, when so bound as to be unable to resist. What pleasure the demon could have taken in the *extatic agonies* of a lovely woman, no *human* mind can fancy—but that de did revel in them, the narrative renders but too certain.

### EFFECTS OF TICKLING.

From the Petit Courier des Dames, Nov. 15.

Mrs. de L** mixed much with the fashionable world last winter, accompanied by her daughter Emily. Young and handsome, the latter was the object of general attention. Altho' without fortune, she received many advantageous proposals for her hand; but as her heart remained unaffected, she selected from the crowd of her admirers Mr. de V***, as the one best suited to gratify her *amour proper;* he was about forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made la *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection.—M. de V*** had already lost two wives—there was a disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. Emily thought so good an opportunity of securing a rich establishment might not again present—her mother yielded, and she was married to Mr. de V***. Some time after, Emily's brother urged her to frankly confess to him, whether she had realized the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. "I have indeed—said she—my husband anticipates my every wish, and would render me fully happy, but for a singular request which he has made, and which as I cannot understand the object, troubles me, and I have to refuse it." It must be very serious, said Edward. Oh no, it is very silly, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages—in a word, to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice, surprized Edward full as much as it had his sister. His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginings, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband that she determined to yield to his request. Wild with joy at this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively.—Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room—his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" He involuntarily trembled as if they were to be the last words of his sister. Yes, my dear, replied the husband gaily. I beg you; head and feet only free—just like a Mummy, you know. All was again quiet—the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped, and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb-like repose, broken by loud and immoderate laughter, and succeeding the laughter, was alarming—he knew not what to think of it, and burst into the room. At his appearance Mr. de V. fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor, cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her, that he might freely *tickle her feet.* Another fit of laughing, and Emily would have followed the two former wives of Mr. de V. The best attendance has but recalled her to existence, *a perfect Idiot.* The nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure, known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

## ERRORS & SUPERSTITIONS.

*Almanacs.*—Some intelligent gentlemen in Boston have published "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1830." It comprises a great deal of valuable information respecting Astronomy, Agriculture, Statistics, &c.—Price one dollar—308 pages.

One article in this Almanac (from an English publication) exposes and ridicules the errors and superstitions in England, with regard to the weather, signs, saints' days, &c. A British almanac for 1678 is compared with those for 1829, and it is found that many of the silly notions entertained 150 years ago, respecting the weather, the influence of the planets, comets, &c. are still kept up by the English almanac makers. The weather prophecies for 1829 are similar to those for 1679, and the writer remarks that thousands of credulous farmers in England too often have their grain and hay spoiled by their reliance on these false predictions, which are expressly manufactured to impose upon the ignorant. Predictions of wars, famines, insurrections, discords, &c. are still inserted in the British almanacs; the cheat goes on from age to age, and the language of imposture is not altered by the progress of knowledge.

Men can calculate and predict accurately the eclipses of the sun, moon and planets, but they cannot foretell about rain, hail, snow and winds. Eclipses depend upon the relative positions of the heavenly bodies; their motions result from a few simple laws which have been discovered, and it can be ascertained where one of these bodies will be at any particular time, almost to a hair's breadth. But fair weather and foul are the result of so many causes, some of which are very imperfectly understood, that no man can honestly make any pretensions to foreknowledge in these things. From certain states of the air and certain appearances in the heavens, we may anticipate the weather for a few hours, but no one can lay claim to such knowledge a week beforehand, and still less in season for an almanac. All such predictions are to be regarded as a species of quackery, the relics of astrology, of a system of fraud which the selfish and designing are always ready to practice upon the credulous and unthinking part of society. (Abridged from the American Almanac.)

Some 40 or 50 years ago, a farmer in Hampshire County found in his almanac against a day in July the following alarming words:

C. P. Barnstable. *thunder.*

On the preceding day, he gathered into his barn all his grass that was mown, and resolved to do no more at haying until the tempest was past. The next morning he found one of his neighbors mowing, and expressed his surprise that he should cut his grass when such a terrible storm was at hand. "Storm! what storm?" said his neighbor. "Why, we are going to have a dreadful storm of Barnstable thunder today; the almanac says so." "What is Barnstable thunder?" asked his neighbor. "Oh, I don't know exactly, but it must be the most horrible thunder ever known." This man's belief was not a whit more irrational and absurd than that of those who now consult the signs and weather predictions of the almanac. We know not why those almanac makers, who endeavor to keep up popular delusions, have banished from its place the figure of a man stuck full of arrows from head to foot, which used to embellish all our almanacs. Why has this old fellow lost his place while his members are scattered through all the months? It was an interesting picture for children and dunces; it exposed to the eye the whole system of signs, and prevented mistakes.

*Friday.*—The pagan superstitions connected with Friday still retain their existence among us, and, with other delusions, show too plainly that the progress of knowledge is not so great as some people imagine. There are many persons in this county, who could not be induced to set up the frame of a building, begin a journey, commence spinning, or engage in any new business on a Friday. This is all folly.—Friday is neither better nor worse, neither more nor less unlucky, than Wednesday or Thursday; and one Friday is just as good as any other Friday. Those who adhere to the silly notions of former times, say that Friday is an unlucky day, that whatever is commenced then will prove disastrous. It is wonderful that such a stupid notion should so long have been retained among a christian people. "Let me ask the observers of Friday," says an intelligent writer, "whence you came by the opinion that this is an unlucky day? Did you learn it from your bibles? Has God any where informed you that when in the course of the six days of creation, that day first appeared, and when he pronounced his productions of that day "very good," he notwithstanding designed the day itself to be very bad? Surely you will not charge God foolishly. If you believe that some evil agent busies himself in mischief on that day, and relinquish your lawful pursuits through fear of him, you do homage to the devil. Ye worship ye know not what."

*Hampshire Gazette.*

### MEASURING FOR A SUPPER.

A tall, raw boned, broad backed fellow, of no very prepossessing appearance, stopped awhile ago at one of the hotels in Boston, and asked for supper. Schaeffer, the famous dancing master, who, we are told, is one of the greatest wags in the country, being present, Boniface tipped him the wink to assume pro tem, the duties of land-lord. Schaeffer, putting on such an air of importance as became the master of the house, told the stranger he could have supper, and desired to know what he would choose. "Sausages," replied the other. "Very well, sir," replied the temporary landlord, stepping up to him. "I'll take your measure, if you please." "My measure!" ejaculated the stranger, and began to draw back.

"Yes, sir," continued the wag, "we always take the measure of people before we get them a meal of victuals." "What! measure a man for a meal of victuals, the same as you would for a coat or a pair of trowsers? By jings! that beats me, I tell ye." Then surveying his stout frame with a rueful expression of countenance, he concluded not to take supper, but content himself with a couple of crackers and a glass of cider. "O, very well, sir," said the lover of fun; and the man having despatched the crackers, and sent the cider after them, asked if he could have a bed. "I'll see, presently," said the counterfeit landlord, and casting his eye busily over a slate that hung in the bar, he resumed." "Yes, sir, we can accommodate you—we have one bed that has but eleven in it." "Eleven in it!" said the fellow, his eyes glaring with renewed astonishment. "Yes, sir," replied the merciless wag. "What! eleven in one bed, and more to be stowed in yet? By hoky! I should like to know how they sleep in Boston." "Well you shall soon have an opportunity of trying it. Here, Thomas, light this gentleman to bed, in No. 1,340."—"Stop, stop, Mister! I say, landlord, I should like to know first how we are to lie, so many in a bed?" O, there's no difficulty at all, sir; we pile them up in layers, four lengthwise, and then four crosswise; and then the same number lengthwise again, and so on till we get the bed full." "Is that the way you fix 'em?—then, by the holy spoon!" (making towards the door,) "you don't catch me to stay in Boston this night—I know!"

### THE FALSE ALARM.

During the seige of Gibraltar, in the absence of the fleet, and when an attack was daily expected, one dark night, a sentry, who was posted near the Devil's Tower, and facing the Spanish lines, was standing at the end of his walk whistling, looking towards them, his head filled with nothing but fire and sword, officers, breaches, storming and bloodshed. By his box stood a deep, narrow-necked earthen jar, in which was the remainder of his supper, consisting of boiled peas: a large monkey (of which there are a plenty at the top of the rock) encouraged by the man's silence, and allured by the smell of the peas, ventured to the jar, and in endeavoring to get at its contents, thrust his head so far into the neck as to be unable to withdraw it. At this instant the soldier turned round and came whistling towards his box; the monkey, unable to get clear of it, started up and ran off, with the jar sticking on his head.—This terrible apparition no sooner saluted the eyes of the sentry, than his frantic imagination converted the poor jar into a large blood-thirsty Spanish grenadier with a tremendous high cap on his head. Full of this dreadful idea, he instantly fired his piece, roaring out that the enemy had scaled the walls. The guard took the alarm, the drums were beat, the signal guns fired, and in less than ten minutes the Governor and his whole garrison were under arms.—The supposed grenadier being very much incommoded by his cap, and almost blinded by the peas, was soon overtaken and seized; and by his capture the tranquility of the garrison was restored, without that slaughter and bloodshed which every man had prognosticated in the beginning of the direful alarm!

Lord N——'s LAST.—This ever-ready-witted nobleman was applied to the other day by a collector of one of the local taxes, for the amount of tax. His lordship said he had already paid it, and, on looking to his file, discovered a receipt signed by the same collector who then applied for it. The tax man, confounded, apologized in the best manner he could, stating his regret that he did not recollect it. I dare say, said my lord, you are very sorry you did not re-collect it.

*Dublin Morning Post.*

Lord Norbury holds land adjoining Dean———His lordship's cattle having trespassed on his neighbour, the reverend dean had the damage valued by the parish appraisers under the late trespass act, and sent his lordship the bill, with a polite letter in which he stated that he did not value the amount of the compensation, but as it should be charged to his lordship's care keeper, it would make him more cautious in future; to which he received the following laconic reply:—"My dear Dean:—Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us. "Yours, NORBURY."

The following animated description of the powers of the steam engine is from the pen of Dr. Arnolt, in his work on the Elements of Physics:—"In the present perfect state of the steam engine, it appears a thing almost endowed with intelligence. It regulates with perfect accuracy and uniformity the number of its strokes in a given time, and counts or records them, moreover, to tell how much work it has done, as a clock records the beats of its pendulum; it regulates the quantity of steam admitted to work—the briskness of the fire—the supply of coals to the fire. It opens and shuts its valves with absolute precision as to time and manner; it oils its joints—it takes out any air which may accidentally enter into parts that should be vacuous—and, when any thing goes wrong which it cannot of itself rectify, it warns its attendants by ringing a bell?—Yet, with all these talents and qualities and even when possessing the power of 600 horses, it is obedient to the hand of a child. Its aliment is coal, wood, charcoal; or other combustible: it consumes none while idle—it never tires, and wants no sleep—it is not subject to malady when originally well made, and only refuses to work when worn out with age. It is equally active in all climates, and will do work of any kind;—it is a water pumper, a miner, a sailor, a printer, a cotton spinner, a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller, &c.; and a small engine, in the character of a steam pony, may be seen dragging after it on a rail-road a hundred tons of merchandise or a regiment of soldiers with greater speed than that of our fleetest coaches. It is the king of machines, and a permanent realization of the genii of eastern fable, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man."

*The Bishop of Winchester.*—A portion of the pretace of a new work called *The living and the Dead*, in speaking of Dr. Sumner, the present Bishop of Winchester, contains the following interesting and well known facts: "These last mentioned names must always excite no common degree of interest and attention. Two brothers, at such an early period of life, seated on the bench at one and the same time, is an unusual spectacle in our hierarchy. In point of interest, the younger brother takes precedence of the elder. Towards the Bishop of Winchester, whether he be regarded as a prelate raised with almost unexampled rapidity—as presiding, at such a comparatively early age, over the third spiritual monitor of the highest personage in the realm—many an inquiring eye has been anxiously directed. What opinions does he hold?—What 'manner of spirit' is he of? Is such unusual advancement the meed of unusual merit? A few facts which may be circulated in the higher ecclesiastical circles respecting him, place his character in a very peculiar light. The first few sermons addressed by him to the Royal ear were sermons not written, as is almost invariably the case, expressly for the occasion, but plain, simple, faithful expositions of solemn duties which had been previously delivered during the course of his ministerial career, i is stated, at Highelerc. 'I well knew,' was his manly observation, 'the force of the temptation that awaited me. I was jealous and afraid of myself. Conscious that were I to sit down to write for SUCH an auditor, feelings, unsuspected even by myself, might influence; apprehensive that I might, unconsciously, perhaps, but effectually, omit or soften down what was scriptural, solemn or true, I determined, though the alternative was not a pleasant one, to deliver without addition or alteration that which had been written under tranquil and ordinary circumstances, and had approved itself to my own conscience.' That ministerial efforts, regulated by such noble motives, should be successful, should be permitted to acquire influence, and to inspire confidence, is natural, nay unavoidable. 'I am beset on all sides,' was the Monarch's playful observation.—'One asks me for this, and another wishes for that. In point of suitors, I believe I could even match Lord Chancellor; yet, Sumner, I never meet any request from you. How is this?'—'May it please your Majesty,' was the reply, 'I too am like others. I have a certain object at heart, a private request of my own to make, and I have been anxiously waiting to introduce it.' 'Let me have it now,' was the permission granted, with a smile, not unmixed with surprise.—'During the reign of your Majesty's revered father, a custom prevailed, that the household, morning and evening, should be summoned to family prayers. This practice, with your Majesty's permission, is what I should wish to see revived and fully acted upon.' By all means why was that not named before? But is this all, Sumner. Where is your request?' 'For myself, Sire, I have none to make. Your Majesty's bounty has left nothing to ask.' It was as a close and practical preacher that Mr. Sumner first rivetted the Royal attention. On one occasion the King is known himself to have selected the subject. He requested his uncompromising chaplain to write on the parable of the Talents. The royal command was of course obeyed.—The King listened most attentively to the sermon; in the afterpart of the day warmly thanked the preacher, and added these remarkable words: *'Sumner, you make me tremble at my own responsibility.'*"

A worthy citizen of New Haven, Conn. was knocked down on his return home late on one night last week, and robbed of his hat, boots, and some other articles. He was knocked down by a "bottle imp," which he was attempting to carry home in a "jug," but who contrived to escape, notwithstanding the cork.